

# DAILY BULLETIN

OCTOBER 6, 2003

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## BUSH SAYS IRAQI WMD REPORT SHOWS CLEAR VIOLATION OF U.N. RESOLUTION

Shows Saddam Hussein had programs for biological weapons, missiles

President Bush said the interim report on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction submitted by chief U.S. weapons inspector David Kay offered evidence that the former Iraqi regime “was in clear violation” of U.N. Security Council resolution 1441 calling for its disarmament.

Bush, speaking October 3 at the White House with former New York City Police Commissioner Bernard Kerik, said the report stated that the Ba’athist regime had “a clandestine network of biological laboratories, a live strain of deadly agent botulinum, sophisticated concealment efforts, and advanced design work on prohibited longer-range missiles.”

The president said the report made clear that “Saddam Hussein was a danger to the world.”

Quoting from the report, the president said Iraqi WMD programs “spanned more than two decades, involved thousands of people, billions of dollars, and was elaborately shielded by security and deception operations.”

The deception and systematic destruction of evidence of those activities continued even after the regime fell in April 2003, said Bush.

In addition to these extensive concealment efforts, Kay found systematic destruction of evidence of these

illegal activities. This interim progress report is not final. Extensive work remains to be done on the former dictator's biological, chemical and nuclear weapons programs. But these findings already make clear that Saddam Hussein actively deceived the international community, that Saddam Hussein was in clear violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441, and that Saddam Hussein was a danger to the world, the president said.

Police Commissioner Kerik, who had been sent to Baghdad to organize a police force, reported that over the past four months he and his team had "brought back more than 40,000 police, 450 cars in Baghdad, [and] stood up 35 police stations in Baghdad."

#### POWELL SAYS U.S. SEEKS SUGGESTIONS ON DRAFT IRAQ RESOLUTION

Remarks with Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs

The United States is "anxious to receive specific suggestions" on its draft U.N. resolution on Iraq, said Secretary of State Colin Powell October 3.

In remarks to reporters with Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs after their meeting at the State Department, Powell said: "There are still some issues that relate principally to the speed at which one can transfer authority for the country from the Coalition Provisional Authority back to a responsible Iraqi government, and this has been a continuing debate."

All parties share the goal of turning authority over "as quickly as possible," he added, "but we believe we have an obligation to turn it over to a responsible government that is able to handle that responsibility, and not just turn it over because two or three months have passed and we are anxious to remove the burden from ourselves."

Powell spontaneously defended the war to remove Saddam Hussein and suggested journalists read the new "Kay report" on weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

He urged them to view the report as an "interim" one and to "look at the whole report. Have we found a factory or

a plant or a warehouse full of chemical rounds? No, not yet. But as he said, there is much more work to be done." As people read former U.N. weapons inspector David Kay's report on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Powell said, "they will come to the conclusion that this was a regime that was determined -- whatever they had on hand at the moment -- they were determined to have the capability to develop chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, if allowed to do so, and it is clear that they never lost that intent. The programs were kept intact and they were just waiting to see if they could break out of sanctions, if they could break away from the constraints of the United Nations and start all these programs up again to build on top of that which they already had."

In his opening remarks, the secretary of state talked about U.S.-Hungarian relations as "very close" and "on a very, very sound footing." He said he had thanked Hungary's foreign minister "for all the solid support that Hungary has provided to the United States during the campaign against terrorism around the world and the tangible support they have provided to us in Iraq and Afghanistan with troops."

Kovacs in turn said Hungary was "very much for strengthening transatlantic cooperation" and was trying as a new member of the European Union to ensure that NATO and the EU "cooperate closely and should not have any rivalry between the two."

#### NEGROPONTE SAYS IRAQI SOVEREIGNTY RESIDES WITH THE STATE OF IRAQ

U.S. delivers revised Iraq resolution to U.N. Security Council

United Nations -- The United States has given the U.N. Security Council a revised resolution on Iraq that offers clarification on the issue of Iraqi sovereignty, U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte said October 2.

"Our text seeks to clarify that Iraqi sovereignty resides with the state of Iraq and that the issue at hand is the pace of Iraqi assumption of authority and responsibility for their own affairs," Negroponte told journalists

after a closed Security Council meeting during which he presented the new draft.

“We think it deserves strong support,” the ambassador said. “A couple of delegations have already offered to co-sponsor it at this stage.”

“We’re encouraged by what we see to be an emerging convergence among the 15 members of the Security Council,” said Negroponte, who is the chief U.S. representative to the U.N.

“We all recognize the importance of restoring security and fostering a successful economic recovery for Iraq. We all agree that Iraqis must move quickly and in an orderly fashion towards full assumption of authority and responsibility and that the international community must do everything possible to support this crucial process. The success of the Iraqi people in building a prosperous, stable, and representative Iraq is in everybody’s interest,” he said.

The United States initially circulated a draft resolution that included, among other things, an expanded role for the United Nations and a start of the process toward Iraqi self government in August. The draft has been the subject of intense negotiations during the opening of the General Assembly in September when President Bush, other heads of state and foreign ministers were in New York for the session. The new draft is a result of those talks.

Negroponte said that in the new version the United States clarifies the sovereignty issue and “reinforces the goal that all of us share: that the day when Iraqis govern themselves must come quickly.”

## NSF ANNOUNCES GRANTS FOR PLANT GENOME RESEARCH

New projects will have impact on people around the world

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced 31 new grants in plant genome research to expand knowledge about the biology of plants that have a major impact upon the lives of people around the world.

According to an October 3 press release, NSF’s plant genome program, building on advances in genetics technology, examines the structure and function of plant genes, particularly those important to agriculture, environmental concerns, energy and health. The latest two-to-five year projects, awarded to 48 universities across the country, will receive funding ranging from \$600,000 to nearly \$11 million, totaling about \$100 million.

For example, a project led by Texas A&M University will use the sorghum genome map to tease out the networks of genes that control drought tolerance. Sorghum, a grass that originated in Africa, is now a key food source worldwide -- its thick waxy leaves and deep root system allowing it to grow in hot dry climates. Its genome sequence is also similar to those of other important cereals, such as rice, corn and wheat.

Among other new projects to be supported by NSF grants are six new plant genome “virtual centers” -- ex-ible collaborations of investigators at various institutions to focus on a particular research goal. One, for example, will develop a scientific community resource for studying genome-wide gene expression in maize.

A complete list of the NSF awards is available at: <http://nsf.gov/bio/pubs/awards/genome03.htm>

Following is the text of the press release:

National Science Foundation Oct. 3, 2003

### PLANT GENOME RESEARCH GETS \$100 MILLION BOOST FROM NSF

31 new projects on cereals, fruits, legumes, other economically key plants

ARLINGTON, Va.- Building on advances in genetics technology and integrating a burgeoning collection of biological data, the National Science Foundation (NSF)

today announced 31 new grants in plant genome research, involving 48 different institutions and totaling about \$100 million.

NSF is an independent federal agency that supports fundamental research and education across all fields of science and engineering, with an annual budget that exceeds \$5 billion. Its plant genome program examines the structure and function of plant genes, particularly those important to agriculture, environmental concerns, energy and health.

Individually, the two-to-five-year projects, awarded to universities across the country, will receive funding ranging from \$600,000 to nearly \$11 million. Some will focus on the impact of specific genes in a single species. Others will compare the complete genetic sequences of related plants.

For example, researchers at Yale University will use a new, high throughput method called laser capture microdissection (LCM) to create a "cellular atlas" that will show how individual genes are expressed in rice. A University of Georgia project will use LCM on maize plant cells to trace the gene expression that gives rise to leaves.

Meanwhile, at the University of Nevada, Reno, researchers will use a genomics approach to determine how plants produce natural rubber; and, at the University of Missouri, researchers will use a "proteomics" approach to study how castor bean, soybean and canola plants produce oil.

(Genomics is the study of an organism's entire set of genes, which include the instructions for making its complement of proteins. Proteomics focuses on an organism's inventory of proteins, and how proteins interact to build an organism and allow it to function.)

A project led by Texas A&M University will use the sorghum genome map to tease out the networks of genes that control drought tolerance. A grass that originated in Africa, sorghum is now a key food source worldwide. It has evolved thick waxy leaves and a deep root system that allow it to grow in hot dry climates. Its genome sequence is also similar to those of other important cereals, such as rice, corn and wheat.

Two other projects, led by the University of Illinois and Clemson University, will develop genomic resources for

the plant family Rosaceae, which includes apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, almonds, strawberries and raspberries.

According to Mary Clutter, Assistant Director of NSF's Directorate for Biological Sciences, this year's awards take advantage of the fruits of earlier genome projects to extend existing areas of research and to break entirely new ground.

"In key ways, these projects will expand what we know about the biology of the plant kingdom, including plants that have a major impact upon the lives of people around the world," Clutter said. "In a relatively short time, genomics has created massive amounts of data and innovative, adaptable tools for biological research. These now make it possible for scientists, wherever they are, to approach important, challenging questions in new ways."

Among the new projects are six new plant genome "virtual centers," exible collaborations of investigators at various institutions and of various expertise to focus on a particular research goal. One, for example, will develop a scientific community resource for studying genome-wide gene expression in maize.

According to Jane Silverthorne, who directs NSF's Plant Genome Research Program, "With these centers, there are no geographical or disciplinary boundaries. They foster interactions with other research efforts, and, as with all of the plant genome projects, they freely share the outcomes of their studies."

Since the Plant Genome Research Program began in 1998, NSF has committed about \$375 million to the effort (including this year's new awards.) Currently the program supports 120 projects.

Related NSF web sites:

FY 2003 Awards, NSF Plant Genome Research Program:

<http://nsf.gov/bio/pubs/awards/genome03.htm>

NSF Directorate for Biological Sciences Plant Genome Project site:

[http://www.nsf.gov/bio/dbi/dbi\\_pgr.htm](http://www.nsf.gov/bio/dbi/dbi_pgr.htm)

Other pertinent background: Five-year (2003-2008) plan for the National Plant Genome Initiative (NPGI), issued by the National Science and Technology Council:

<http://www.ostp.gov/NSTC/html/npgi2003/index.htm>

The National Science Foundation is an independent federal agency that supports fundamental research and education across all fields of science and engineering, with an annual budget of nearly \$5 billion. National Science Foundation funds reach all 50 states through grants to nearly 2,000 universities and institutions. Each year, NSF receives about 30,000 competitive requests for funding, and makes about 10,000 new funding awards. The National Science Foundation also awards over \$200 million in professional and service contracts yearly.

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